

DEMIDOV, Georgiy Vasil'yevich; LERNER, Aleksandr Shaylovich; GIPP, V.V.,
red.; VOLKOV, S.V., tekhn.red.

[Introduction to the operation of gas supply services in cities
and populated places] Vvod v ekspluatatsiiu gazovykh khoziasstv
gorodov i naselennykh punktov. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz.
RSFSR, 1957. 53 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Gas manufacture and works)

GIPP V.V.

DEMIDOV, Georgiy Vasil'yevich; GIPP, V.V., red.; KONYASHINA, A.D., tekhn.
red.

[Safety engineering and fire prevention in city gas systems]
Tekhnika bezopasnosti i protivopozharnaya tekhnika v gorodskom
gazovom khoziaistve. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1957.
162 p. (MIRA 11:5)

(Gas distribution--Safety measures)

GIPPENREYTER, B.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; IVANOVA, S.I., redaktor; MANINA, M.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[I.P.Pavlov's teaching on the higher nervous activity is the natural science basis of physical education] Uchenie I.P.Pavlova o vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti - estestvenno-nauchnaya osnova fizicheskogo vospitaniya; nauchno-populiarnyi ocherk. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1953. 167 p.

(MIRA 7:9)

(Pavlov, Ivan Petrovich, 1849-1936) (Physiology)
(Physical education and training)

TIMOFEEV, N.V., professor, doktor meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; ~~GIPPEN-~~
~~REITER, B.S.~~, dotsent kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor;
KHOTYANOVA, G.B., redaktor; DOTSENKO, A.A., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Human physiology] Fiziologiya cheloveka. Pod obshchei red. N.V.
Timofeeva (1 chast'), i B.S.Gippenreitera (2 chast'). Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1956. 391 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(PEYSIOLOGY)

CIPPENREYTER, B. Ye.

BUNDEL', A.A., red.; ~~CIPPENREYTER, B. Ye.~~, red.; GVOZDETSKIY, N.A., red.;
GREKOV, L.I., red.; KUZ'MIN, K.K., red.; LETAVET, A.A., red.;
NEMYTSKIY, V.V., red.; ROTOTAYEV, P.S., red.; SIMONOV, Ye.D., red.;
TUSHINSKIY, G.K., red.; YUKHIN, I.V., red.; DOBRONRAVOVA, K.O., red.;
GLEIKH, D.A., tekhn.red.; MAL'CHEVSKIY, G.N., red. kart.

[Conquered peaks of 1954; a yearbook of Soviet mountaineering]
Pobezhdennye vershiny god 1954; ezhegodnik sovetskogo al'pinizma.
[Moskva] Gos.izd-vo geogr.lit-ry, 1957. 431 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Mountaineering--Yearbooks)

BERKOVA, N.M.; SIMONOV, Ye.D., red.; GIPPENREYTER, Ye.B., red.;
KIZEL', V.A., red.; KUZ'MIN, K.K., red.; LETAVET, A.A., red.;
POLYAKOV, A.I., red. p. ROTOTAYEV, P.S., red.; FILIMONOV, L.N.,
red.; KHRGIAN, A.Kh., red.; YUKHIN, I.V., red.; KONOVALYUK,,
I.K., mlad. red.; GOLITSYN, A.V., red. kart; ARDANOVA, N.P.
tekhn. red.

[Conquered summits; Soviet alpinism between 1958 and 1961] Po-
bezhdennye vershiny; sbornik sovetskogo al'pinizma, 1958-1961.
Moskva, Geografiz, 1963. 406 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Mountaineering)

GIPPENREYTER, V.

Photography of animals. Sov. foto 19 no.2:23-25 F '59.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Photography of animals)

GIPPENREYTER, V.

Across the Sayan mountains. Sov.foto. 19 no.8:70 Ag '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

(Sayan mountains)

GIPPENREITER, Yu.B.; VERGILES, N. Yu.; SHCHEDROVITSKIY, L.P.

Modified method for the registration of eye tremor. Vop. psikhol.
no.5:118-121 S-O '64

1. Otdeleniye psikhologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

GIPPENREYTER, Yu.B.; URAZAYEVA, V.A.

Research on the eye movements in performing metric tasks. Vop.
psikhol. 9 no.6:76-84 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra psikhologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

GIPPENREYTER, Yu.B.

"Proper eye motor noises." Vop. psikh.ol. no.4:69-82 5.-lg '64.
(PUBA 17:11)

1. Otdeleniye psikhologii Moskovskogo universiteta, laboratoriya
inzhenernoy psikhologii.

GIPPERT, Laszlo, dr., szakallatorvos

Diseases of the first stomachs of cattle. Magyar allatorv lap 19
no.4:150-154 Ap '64.

1. Head, Bekescsaba State Animal Hospital, Bekescsaba.

GIPPERT, L.; KOVACS, L.; PETERFALVI, S.

"Pledges", P. 91, (FAIPAR, Vol. 4, No. 3, Mar. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

GIPPERT, L.; KOVACS, L.; PETERFALVI, S.

"Increasing the Endurance of the Edge of Saw Blades by Coating Them
With Hard Metal; An Innovation By J. Wildmann", P. 92, (FALPAR, Vol. 4,
No. 3, Mar. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (ERAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

GIPPERT, L.; KOVACS, L.; PETERFALVI, S.

"Articles About Trees", P. 93, (FAIPAR, Vol. 4, No. 3, Mar. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

GIPPERT, L.

The technology of using accumulated logs in plants for processing wood from leafy trees.

p. 149 (Faipar) Vol. 7, no. 4, Sept. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000

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~~CIA-RDP86-00513R0005~~

GIPPERT, Laszlo

Is there a need for steaming beech lumber? Faipar 13 n_o.1:
13-20 Ja '63.

HUNGARY

GIPPERT, Tihor. SZEP, Ivan, Dr; University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Animal Anatomy and Physiology (chairman: SZEP, Ivan, Dr, professor, cand. of agr. sci.) (Agrartudományi Egyetem, Allatbonc- és Élettani Tanszék), and Research Institute of Small Animal Breeding (director: PETOHAZI, Gabor, Dr, cand. of agr. sci.) (Kisállattenyésztési Kutató Intézet).

"The Effect of Different Bedding Materials on the Micro-Climate of Chick Nurseries."

Budaepst, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 21, No 3, Mar 66, pages 106-112.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] The effect of different bedding materials on the micro-climate of chick nurseries and the results of raising broilers were studied in 6 groups of New Hampshire chicks which were kept under identical conditions with the exception of the material used for bedding. The following materials were used for bedding in 7-10 cm layers: peat bran, corn cob (not pounded), shavings, corn stalk chaff (4-5 cm), pounded corn cob, (1-2 cm), chopped straw (3-4 cm). Their effect on the micro-climate was largely identical. Ammonia formation was pronounced after the 8th week and its level was highest in case of the corn cob. Peat and shavings bedding was favorable to vitamin B₁₂ formation. With the exception of pounded corn cob, none of the other materials was a direct cause of death. Peat and shaving provided the best living and scraping conditions; weight gain and feed utilization were best under these cases. These are recommended for large-scale chicken raising. 2 Hungarian, 8 Western
1/1 references.

9.3240 (1067, 1143, 1154)

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S/112/59/010/012/084/097
A052/A001

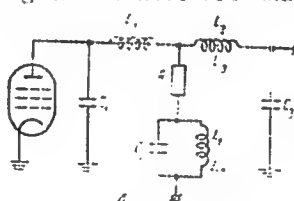
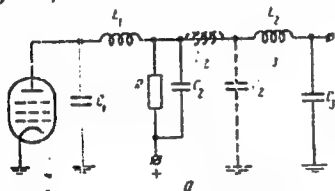
Translation from: Referativnyi zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1959, No. 12, p. 253,
#25684

AUTHORS: Gippius, A.A., Kolyan, V.P.

TITLE: On Broadband Correction Circuits of Amplifiers

PERIODICAL: Sb. statey nauch. stud. o-va Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1956, No. 9, pp.
77-85

TEXT: Correction circuits in the h-f region described by differential equations of V and VI order are built on the base of spurious capacitances of the circuit, whereby the circuit of V order is built on three or two partial capacitances (see drawing 1a, 1b) and in circuits of VI order correcting inductances are added



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On Broadband Correction Circuits of Amplifiers

S/112/59/001/012/004/097
A052/A001

(see drawing 1a and 1b - dotted line). Circuits of higher orders give broader frequency characteristics with a number of extrema being less by one than the degree of the differential equation, i.e. the circuit of V order gives a gain on pass band (or by amplification at a constant band) of 2.3 times and the circuit of VI order by 2.75 times as compared with the most known circuit of II order. The variant with two capacitances C_1 and C_3 can give a broad pass band. The variant with three capacitances is appropriate in the case when C_2 is formed by spurious capacitances of the circuit, for instance when a stage works on a tube through a cable (at $C_{cab} \leq C_2$). When the circuit works as an interstage one (tubes 6J5 - 6J6) at $C = 14$ picofarads in 5.5 Megacycles band, an amplification of 29.5 is obtained, and when the circuit works in the output stage (tube 6J9 - 6P9) at $C = 27$ picofarads in the same band, an amplification of 25.8 is obtained. Frequency phase characteristics of circuits of I-VI orders and transient characteristics of circuits of V order are given.

V.I.A.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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AUTHORS: Vavilov, V. S. Gigolov, A. A. Gorodkov, N. I. 57-1-3/12

TITLE: On the Reflection Coefficients of Germanium and Silicon Crystals
(O koefitsiyentakh otrazheniya kristallov germaniya i krem-
niya).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 28, No. 3, pp. 254-255
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The integrating sphere (reference 1) was here used for measur-
ing the reflection (as well as the specular reflection) of the
light of $\lambda = 0.5 \mu$ within the range of wave lengths from 0.4 to
1.1 μ . A description of the apparatus is given. The errors in
the measurement of R are owing to three factors: a) the surface of
the relation of the sphere aperture to the surface of the sphere
(reference 2) and b) the accuracy of the measurement of R .
intensities 1. Here the error amounts to less than 1% of the
value of R to be determined. The reflection coefficient. The de-
pendence of the reflection coefficient R on the wave length λ
is given here: 1) for a polished germanium monocrystal of the
N-type, $\rho = 10^{-3} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$; 2) for a polished silicon monocrystal of the
germanium-saturated type, $\rho = 10^{-3} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$; 3) for a polished
silicon-monocrystal of the P-type, $\rho = 10^{-3} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$; 4) for a polished

On the Reflection Coefficients of Γ Rays in Silicon Crystals. 1977/3.

lized silicon-monocrystal of the Γ type, alloyed with phosphorus (surface-concentration $\sim 10^{18}$ atoms/cm²). The obtained data show a linear dependence of the reflection coefficient on the nature of the surface treatment. In investigations whose results depend on the value of the reflection coefficient the simple method described here makes it possible to avoid essential errors. L. V. Alentov and L. A. Sivak, published in the work "Izv. vuzov, fizika" (1977, no. 1) of which are cited.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University, Physics Department, (Moscow, USSR - Gerasimovskiy universitet Fiziki, Institut)

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1977

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Single crystals 2. Crystals-Reflective effects

21(7)

AUTHORS:

Vavilov, V. S., Gippius, A. A.,
Gorshkov, M. M., Kopylovskiy, P. D.

SOV/56-37-1-3/64

TITLE:

Radiation Combination in Germanium Crystals Subjected to a
Bombardment by Fast Electrons (Izluchatel'naya rekombinatsi-
ya v kristallakh germaniya, podvergnutykh bombardirovke
bystryimi elektronami)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,
Vol 37, Nr 1, pp 23-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors describe the results obtained by investigations of
the infrared spectra accompanying the recombination of elec-
trons and holes in germanium monocrystals. Three samples were
investigated, in which radiation was excited by the injection
of holes by means of various indium contacts; the third sample
was irradiated with 0.7 Mev electrons. The concentration of
the effective acceptor levels of the defects, formed in
irradiation, was calculated as amounting to $5 \cdot 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-3}$ near
the surface, and as decreasing towards zero at $\sim 0.3 \text{ mm}$. In
first approximation it may be assumed that the concentration
of recombination centers formed in irradiation is equal to
that of the effective acceptor levels. The spectra of all

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Radiation Combination in Germanium Crystals
 Subjected to a Bombardment by Fast Electrons

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samples showed an emission band (Fig 1) with a maximum at 1.85μ (0.67 eV) at room temperature and at 1.67μ (0.74 eV) at 78°K . The displacement of the long-wave edge of this band corresponds well to the variation of the width of the forbidden band of germanium. The temperature coefficient β was determined as amounting to $3.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ eV/degrees, which agrees well with the results obtained by other authors (Refs 1,7). Figure 1 shows the shifting of the natural radiation band of Ge in the case of a temperature variation of 300 per 78°K . Figure 2 shows the spectra of the impurity- and natural radiation of the Ge-samples at 78°K , figure 3 the spectrum of impurity radiation of a Ge-sample of the N-type without treatment at 78°K . The curve has a maximum at 1.35μ (0.53 eV). Figure 4 shows the spectrum of a N-germanium sample, irradiated by 0.7 MeV electrons at 78°K (irradiation occurred at room temperature); also the curve for the sensitivity of the PbS photoresistor within the same λ -range is shown. The intensity B of radiation near the maximum of the natural radiation depends on the injection current J (100 μA): $B \sim J^m$, $m \approx 1.7$. The experiments, among other things,

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Radiation Combination in Germanium Crystals
Subjected to a Bombardment by Fast Electrons

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showed that an increase in the concentration of the Frenkel defects caused by fast electron bombardment causes an increase in the concentration of the relative intensity of the emission band (maximum at 2.35μ). The authors finally thank B. M. Vul for his interest in this investigation, and M. V. Fok and M. N. Alentsev for their critique and valuable remarks; they also thank L. N. Silonov for his assistance. There are 4 figures and 9 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR
(Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1959

Card 3/3

24.7702,

S/181/62/002/009/015/045
B108/B186

AUTHORS: Gippius, A. A., and Vavilov, V. S.

TITLE: Radiative recombination on dislocations in germanium

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 9, 1962, 2426 - 2435

TEXT: A mirror monochromator and a lead sulfide photoresistor were used to investigate the radiative recombination in Ge crystals whose dislocation density ranged from $5 \cdot 10^3$ to $1 \cdot 10^4$ cm^{-2} and whose electron equilibrium concentrations varied between $5 \cdot 10^{13}$ and about 10^{16} cm^{-3} . At nitrogen temperatures, an intrinsic band was established at 1.71μ , due to indirect band-to-band transitions. Another band, established at $2 - 2.5\mu$ occurs only in crystals which have dislocations and are the result of carrier transitions between local levels. It is better resolved in the case of high electron concentrations and it shows recombination levels at a distance of 0.22 and 0.14 eV from the conduction band. Probably another level or level group exists at a distance of about 0.18 eV from the conduction band. The half-width of the emission line related to the

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Radiative recombination...

5/181/62/004/009/015/C45
B108/B186

transition of holes to one of the levels equals 0.016 ev. The intensity of the intrinsic band is proportional to I^m (I is the injection current, $m \approx 2$). Contrary to expectation, the intensity of the dislocation band is not linearly dependent on I , because the recombination centers are saturated. The shape and intensity of the dislocation band are strongly affected by the surface treatment, this being due to different filling of the levels. There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR, Moskva
(Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: April 14, 1962

ACCESSION NR: AP4041737

S/0181/64/006/007/2200/2202

AUTHORS: Gippius, A. A.; Vavilov, V. S.; Konoplev, V. F.

TITLE: Determination of the yield of recombination radiation connected with dislocations in germanium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 7, 1964, 2200-2202

TOPIC TAGS: recombination emission, quantum yield, dislocation effect, lead sulfide, photoconductive device

ABSTRACT: The yield is defined here as the ratio of the number of quanta of recombination radiation to the total number of acts of recombination on the given type of centers. Since this yield must be measured when the dislocations play a predominant role in the recombination of the non-equilibrium carriers, the tested sample was bombarded with a beam of ~ 1 MeV electrons from a Van de Graaff accelerator. The receiver was a lead-sulfide photoresistance calibrated with

ACCESSION NR: AP4041737

the aid of a black body. n-type germanium with electron density $n_0 \sim 5 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and dislocation density $N \sim 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-2}$ was used. The dislocations were introduced by an abrupt change in the thermal conditions during the growth of the crystal. The tests were made at approximately 80K. The quantum yield was found to be quite small, indicating that most recombinations on the dislocations are nonradiative. Some explanations for this phenomenon are discussed. The results obtained for the quantum yield and for some related quantities are compared with data by others. "The authors thank A. V. Spitsy*n for determining the carrier density in the sample and S. I. Vintovkin and V. V. Mikhaylov for help with the measurements." Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR
(Physics Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Feb64

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 005

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 001

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041737

ENCLOSURE: 01

Results of determination of quantum yield

No образца 1	$n_p \cdot 10^{-11}, \text{cm}^{-2}$	$I/I_0 \cdot 10^{-4}, \text{cm}^{-2}$	$j, \text{mcA/cm}^2$ 2	$\frac{g \cdot 10^{-19}}{\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}}$ 3	$\frac{I \cdot 10^{-19}}{\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}}$	$\eta_{\text{rel}} \cdot 10^4$ 4
4	6.5	5	0.5 0.75	1.7 2.5	6.2 7.7	3.7 3.1
5	5.2	4	0.5 1.0	1.7 3.4	3.8 6.4	2.2 1.9
7	3.8	10	1.25 2.25	4.2 7.4	8.2 12.8	1.9 1.7

1 - sample no. 2 - j (fast-electron density), microamp/cm²,
3 $\div g \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$, 4 - quantum yield, 10⁴

U. 18451-65

ACCESSION NR. AD404385

170K indicated the presence of another band which was very weak at lower temperatures. Saturation in the dependence of the dislocation band intensity on the injection current showed that radiation centers were not simple dislocations but traps, nodes or other irregularities in dislocations. The actual locations of the levels of radiation centers could not be established from the available data.

The authors thank B. M. Vol. A. M. Solov'ev and V. D. Medvedev.

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ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy Institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR, Moskov
(Physical Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NR-REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

CARD 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4040822

S/0058/64/000/005/D025/D026

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 5D190

AUTHOR: Kudryavtsev, Ye. M.; Gippius, Ye. F.; Pechenov, A. N.; Sobolev, N. N.

TITLE: Definition of matrix element of dipole moment of electron transition of violet system of bands of cyanogen. I.

CITED SOURCE: Teplofiz. vysozikh temperatur, v. 1, no. 1, 1963, 73-84

TOPIC TAGS: matrix element, dipole moment, electron transition, cyanogen, cyanogen band

TRANSLATION: It is established that by x-raying, by a pulse source of light, a mixture of CO and N₂, heated to 5000-7000° K with a reflected shock wave, it is possible to register the absorption spectrum of the violet system of bands of CN and, consequently, to determine the matrix element of the dipole moment of electron transition

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ACCESSION NR: AR4040822

$[R_e]^2$ of this system. For selection of optimum experiment conditions and obtaining data necessary for treatment of the results, there are conducted calculations of the state of the mixture of CO and N₂ behind the reflected shock wave over a wide range of initial pressures (10 - 200 mm Hg) and speeds of the shock wave (2.0 - 5.6 km/sec). The temperature of the mixture was measured by the generalized method of conversion by CN bands. The same method was used to control establishment of equilibrium concentration of CN. Bibliography: 29 references.

SUB CODE: NP, EM

ENCL: 00

ACCESSION NR: AR4040823

S/0058/64/000/005/D026/D026

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 5D191

AUTHOR: Kudryavtsev, Ye. M.; Gippius, Ye. F.; Pechenov, A. N.;
Sobolev, N. N.

TITLE: Definition of matrix element of dipole moment of electron transition
of violet system of bands of cyanogen. II.

CITED SOURCE: Teplofiz. vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 1, no. 2, 1963, 218-227

TOPIC TAGS: matrix element, dipole moment, electron transition, cyanogen,
cyanogen band, radioscopy

TRANSLATION: There is described the installation used for obtaining absorption
spectrum of violet system of CN bands during radioscopy with a pulse source
of a mixture of gases CO and N₂, heated by a reflected shock wave to a tem-
perature of 4000 - 6000°K. This spectrum is used for measurement of rotary

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temperature of CN. Results of measurement of temperature of gas by two independent methods [by absorption spectra and by generalized methods of conversion (cf. abstract No. 5 D190)] coincide with the data of gas-dynamic calculation. Bibliography: 16 references.

SUB CODE: NP, OP

ENCL: 00

ACCESSION NR: AP4017717

S/0294/63/001/003/0376/0385

AUTHORS: Kudryavtsev, Ye. M.; Gippius, Ye. F.; Derbeneva, S. S.;
Pechenov, A. N.; Sobolev, N. N.

TITLE: Determination of the matrix element of the dipole moment of
the electronic transition of the cyan violet band system. III

SOURCE: Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 1, no. 3, 1963, 376-385

TOPIC TAGS: cyan, cyan band system, cyan violet band system, dipole
moment, matrix element, integral absorption exponent, internuclear
distance, dissociation energy, electronic transition

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of previously reported research
(Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur v. 1, 73 and 218, 1963) and is
devoted to the actual determination of the square of the matrix ele-
ment of the dipole moment of the electronic transition $|R_e|^2$ from
the measured integral absorption exponents of the rotational line of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4017717

the sequences $\Delta v = 0$ and $\Delta v = -1$ of the violet system of CN bands. The value obtained for the $|R_e|^2$ was found to be 0.38 atomic units and to be independent of the internuclear distance of the transitions. The over-all error in the measurements due to imperfections in the spectral instrument and failure to take complete account of the skirts of the lines is less than 10%, since the half-width of the rotational line exceeds or is equal to the half-width of the apparatus function under the experimental conditions. The value obtained for $|R_e|^2$ is in satisfactory agreement with the values obtained earlier by other methods. A value of 7.6 eV is obtained for the dissociation energy of CN from the present results and those by others. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 7 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskii institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR
(Physics Institute, AN SSSR)

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038432

S/0294/64/002/002/0181/0187

AUTHORS: Gippius, Ye. F.; Kudryavtsev, Ye. M.; Pechenov, A. N.;
Sobolev, N. N.; Fokeyev, V. P.

TITLE: Determination of the red cyan-band system electronic transition dipole moment matrix element

SOURCE: Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 2, no. 2, 1964, 181-187

TOPIC TAGS: absorption spectrum, shock wave, dipole moment, absorption band, matrix element, carbon dioxide, nitrogen

ABSTRACT: The investigation is a continuation of research on the determination of the matrix element of the dipole moment of the electronic transition of the violet system of the CN bands (Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur v. 1, no. 1, 73, 1963; no. 2, 1963; no. 3, 1963). The absorption spectrum of the red system of the cyan band is obtained behind the front of the reflected shock wave in a mix-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038432

ture of CO and N₂. The square of the matrix element of the dipole moment of the electronic transition is determined from the measured integral absorption coefficients in the wavelength region 6,330--6,550 Å and is found to be 0.19 ± 0.09 atomic units. The ratio of the squares of the matrix elements for the violet and for the red bands is obtained from the integral intensities of the bands (1,0) of the red system and (0, 1) of the violet system of cyan, in the spectrum of an arc with carbon electrodes burning in air. Its value is found to be 1.9 ± 0.6 . The value obtained for the square of the matrix element of the red dipole moment calculated from this ratio, and from the value obtained for the violet band earlier, agrees with the value obtained in the present work by measurements with the aid of a shock tube. The ratio does not agree with calculations by King and Swings (Astrophys. J. v. 101, 6, 1945) if allowance is made of the Franck-Condon factors. The reason for the discrepancy are discussed. "In conclusion the author is thankful to V. N. Kolesnikov for useful advice, A. T. Matachun and L. L. Sabsovich for solving the

Card 2/3

SUB CODE: OP, ME

DATE ACQ: 09Jun64

ENCL: 00

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 011

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002

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CIA-RDP86-00513R0005



RIPKA, Otto; KOSTKOVA, Helena; GIPPOVA, Hana

Treatment of hypertension with ecolid. Sborn. lek. 60 no. 4: 119-130 Apr 58.

1. II. interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy university
v Praze, prednosta prof. Dr. Frantisek Herles. O. R. II. interni klinika,
Praha 2, U nemocnice 2.

(HYPERTENSION, therapy

chlorisondamine chloride (Cz))

(AUTONOMIC DRUGS, therapeutic use

chlorisondamine chloride in hypertension (Cz))

GIPR, I., inzh.; LUKESHOVA, M.

Rapid method for determining fat content in meat products.
Mias. ind. SSSR 29 no.5:53-54 '58.. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy i rybnoy pro-
myshlennosti, Brno, Chekhoslovaqiya.
(Meat--Analysis) (Oils and fats--Analysis)

GIPS, A. A.

35. Zonal Origin of Synoptic Processes

"Certain Peculiar Synoptic Processes in the Arctic and Their Connection With the General Circulation of the Atmosphere,"
by A. A. Gips, Tr. Gl. geofiz. observ., Issue 56, 1956, pp
36-46 [from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Geofizika, No 1, Jan 57,
Abstract No 307, by L. M. Klimenko]

"The synoptic processes which are generated in the Arctic are closely connected with the synoptic processes of the temperate and tropic zones. The investigation of the circulation of the atmosphere in the northern hemisphere by means of its separation into three basic forms (West, East, and Central) permits the determination of the peculiar synoptic processes in the Arctic and their dependence on the processes of a planetary scale. Thus, the formation of a high anticyclone in the Arctic occurs in meridional forms of circulation -- east and central, characterized by an increased development in a northern direction of high ridges, through the western peripheries of which the inflow of warm air into the Arctic also

takes place. Abrupt fluctuations of the altitude and temperature of the tropopause are connected with these processes: formation of a high anti-cyclone causes a raising of the tropopause and, simultaneously, a lowering of the temperature in it. The influx of warm air into the troposphere of the Arctic with the meridional development of ridges is accompanied by the intrusion of an inflow of cold air into its stratosphere, insofar as the rising and lowering movements in the isothermically stratified stratosphere cause the formation of cold ridges and warm troughs.

"The intrusion of a warm mass in the troposphere of the Arctic and of cold air in the troposphere of the temperate latitudes is closely connected with the character of the processes in the whole hemisphere. The warm air inflowing into the Arctic is blended with the cold air which is found there and produces conditions which strengthen the jet stream in the northern part of the ridges, which in turn evoke the activation of cyclonic activity. The analagous process of the activation of the jet stream and of cyclogenesis occurs in the southern part of the troughs during the influx of cold air from the Arctic. The determined localization of ridges and troughs in meridional forms of circulation determines the regions of the intensified cyclonic activity. For example, in the type E, in the European sector of the northern hemisphere the cyclogenesis is strengthened in the western sector of the Arctic and in the region of the Mediterranean Sea; analogous strengthening of the cyclogenesis of this form arises in the South American Continent. Any localization of ridges and troughs in the meridional form depends on the activation of cyclogenesis in the South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. In the western type the meridional exchange is weakened, and the trajectories of the barometric centers are regionalized. In this case their localization is determined by the position of the subtropical high pressure belt: the farther north it is situated, the farther north is the trajectory of the barometric formation. Bibliography, 18 titles." (U)

54.17.1429

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000
CIA-RDP86-00513R0005

GIPSH, A.A.

Organization of seismic prospecting beyond the Arctic Circle. Geofiz.
razved. no.4:14-23 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra--Seismic prospecting)

RABINOVICH, G.I.; GIPSH, B.I.

Checking the skewing of keyways. Stan. 1 instr. 29 no.7:37
J1 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Gauges)

INVENTOR: Dunayev, A. S.; Gipsman, I. K.; Katsin, V. M.; Chursin, D. G.; Volkov, L. G.
ORG: None
TITLE: A current density analyzer. Class 21, No. 190408

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/003/002/0040/0040

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1967, 40

TOPIC TAGS: current density, electron beam, measuring instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an instrument for analyzing the current density of an electron beam. The installation contains a vacuum chamber, a mechanical scanner with a helically slotted rotating drum, and a collector. For rapid and thorough analysis of electron-beam structure, the mechanical scanner is made in the form of a carriage with a rectangular slot which moves both lengthwise and crosswise with respect to the beam. The drum is located inside the carriage and the collector is placed within the drum along its axis under the rectangular slot.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.397.331.1

1--vacuum chamber; 2--mechanical scanner;
lector; 6--rectangular slot; 7--drum axle

SOURCE CODE: 14, 09/ SUBM DATE: 01Sep64

GIPSMAN M.K.

ALATORTSEV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ANDREYEV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANCHAROV, I.L., inzh.; BALINSKIY, S.I., inzh.; BELOUSOV, V.G., inzh.; VINNITSKIY, K.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; VLASCV, V.M., inzh.; VORONTSOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; GIPSMAN, M.K., inzh.; GLUZMAN, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; GUR'YEV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]; DEMIN, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEGOROV, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEFIMOV, I.P., inzh.; ZHUKOV, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZEL'TSER, N.M., inzh.; KOSACHEV, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOTOV, A.F., inzh.; KUDINOV, G.P., inzh.; LAPOVENKO, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAZUROK, S.F., inzh.; MEL'NIKOV, N.V.; MUDRIK, N.G., inzh.; NIKONOV, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; ORLOV, Ye.I., inzh.; POTAPOV, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.; RZHEVSKIY, V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; RYAKHIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SIMKIN, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SITNIKOV, I.Ye., inzh.; SOROKIN, V.I., inzh.; SPASYUK, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; STAKHEVICH, Ye.B., inzh.; SUSHCHENKO, A.A., inzh.; TYUTIN, I.F., inzh.; TYMOVSKIY, L.G., inzh.; FISENKO, G.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; FURMANOV, B.M., inzh.; SHATAYEV, M.G., inzh.; SHESHKO, Ye.F., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; TERPIGOREV, A.N., glavnyy red. [deceased];

(Continued on next card)

ALATORTSEY, S.A.---(continued) Card 2.

EIT, I.N., zastititel' glavnogo red.: SHESHKO, Ye.P., zastititel' otv.red.; BUGOSLAVSKIY, Yu.K., red., BYKHOVSKAYA, S.N., red.; DIONIS'YEV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KOZIN, Yu.V., red.; SOKOLOVSKIY, M.M., red.; YASTREBOV, A.I., red.; DEMIDYUK, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KRIVSKIY, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; LYUBIMOV, B.N., inzh., red.; MOLOKANOV, P.L., inzh., red.; REISH, A.K., inzh., red.; RODIONOV, L.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SLA-YUTSKIY, S.O., inzh., red.; TRAKHMAN, A.I., inzh., red.; TRYMOV-SKIY, L.G., inzh., red.; FIDEL'EV, A.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; SHUKHOV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; TER-IZRAEL'YAN, T.G., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

(Continued on next card)

ALATORTSEV, S.A.---(continued) Card 3.

[Mining; an encyclopedic dictionary] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik. Glav.red.A.M.Terpigorev. Chleny glav.red.A.I.Baranov i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.10. [Mining coal deposits by the open-cut method] Razrabotka ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii otkrytym sposobom. Redkollegiia tom; N.V.Mel'nikov i dr. 1960. 625 p.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mel'nikov).
(Coal mines and mining) (Strip mining)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041736

S/0181/64/006/007/2198/2200

AUTHORS: Girayev, M. A.; Karpovich, I. A.; Zvonkov, B. N.

TITLE: Frequency dependence of the field effect in photosensitive films of CdS

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 7, 1964, 2198-2200

TOPIC TAGS: thin film, cadmium sulfide, photoconductivity, frequency dependence, carrier mobility, photosensitivity

ABSTRACT: The investigation was undertaken in view of recent interest in such films, brought about by the development of field-effect transistors on their basis (P. K. Weimer, Proc. IRE v. 50, 1526, 1962). The films were prepared on glass substrates by evaporation in vacuum, and activated by heat treatment with air in a photoconductor powder. The frequency dependence was investigated by the method of Aigrain et al. (J. Phys. Rad. v. 13, 587, 1952). Constant

Card 1/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4041736

illumination was used to reduce the layer resistance and to make the method usable at high temperatures. The effective carrier mobility was found to be practically independent of the temperature but highly dependent on the intensity of illumination. For unactivated CdS layers with increased dark conductivity and weak photosensitivity, the effective mobility did not exceed $1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V-sec}$ and was practically constant up to 20 kcs. The appreciable change in the effective mobility of photosensitive layers occurs in the same frequency interval in which the photocurrent changes strongly as a frequency of the light modulation frequency and is apparently connected with relaxation of the photoconductivity. The decrease in mobility beyond about 20 kcs may be due to disturbance of the equilibrium of the induced carriers with rapid surface states. A somewhat unexpected effect is that in polycrystalline CdS films the effective mobility at high frequencies may become comparable with that for CdS single crystals. This is confirmed by Hall-effect measurements, which will be reported elsewhere. "The authors thank S. Abdiyev

Card 2/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4041736

for preparing the samples for the investigation." Orig. art. has:
2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet (Gorkiy
Stat. University)

SUBMITTED: 22Feb64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: SS, EC

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 004

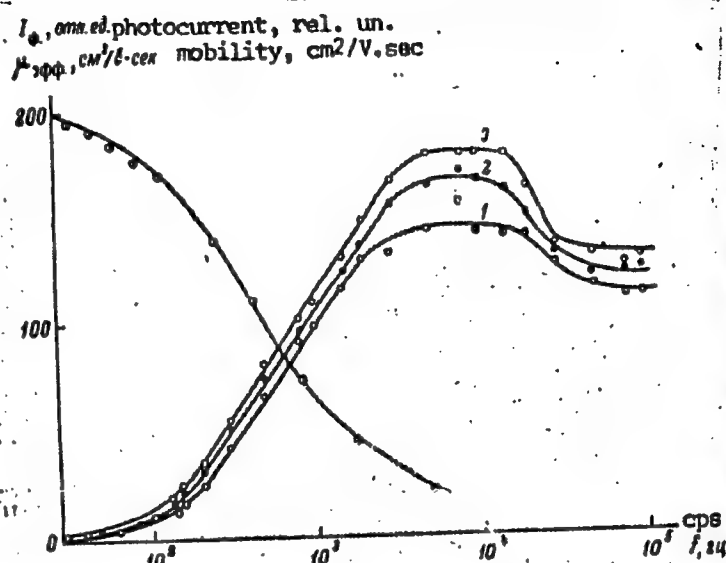
ACCESSION NR: AP4041736

ENCLOSURE: 01

Frequency dependence of effective
carrier mobility in CdS film
(sample 1) under constant illu-
mination

T, °C: 1 - 25, 2 - 58, 3 - 88;

4 - photocurrent vs. light
modulation frequency at 25C



Card 4/5

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R0005

GIREACEA, V.

Morphologic observations in the northeastern part of the Transylvanian
Plateau. Probleme geog 7:99-108 '60. (EEAT 10:3)
(Transylvania--Geomorphology)

POSEA, Gr.; GIBACEA, V.

A geomorphological study of the depression of Bozovici. Probleme
geog 8:41-57 '61.

GIRBACEA, V.; BELOZEROV, V.

The Deda-Porcesti Depression. Probleme geog 9:281-288 '62.
(publ. '63)

GIRBASOV, G.P.

Economical use of water in factories and apartment houses. Gor.
khoz.Mosk. 36 no.8:46-48 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Chlen Postoyannoy komissii kommunal'nogo khozyaystva
Ispolnitel'nogo komiteta Moskovskogo soveta deputatov trudiya.
shchikhaya.

(Moscow—Water supply)

KHARITONOV, G. V.; PURIKOVA, V. P.; GIRBASCVA, N. I.

Study of the kinetics and mechanism of oxidation of coals. Izv.
AN Kir SSSR. Ser. est. i tekhn. nauk 4 no. 6:61-70 '62.
(MIRA 17:5)

GIRBASOVA, Ye.

Instructors' brigades in the struggle for the improvement
of labor organization in the underground repair of oil
wells. Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i zar.plata 3 no.4:
44-46 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Oil wells--Maintenance and repair)

GIRBASOVA, Ye.I., red.; LADZHEVSKIY, L.G., red.; KULIYEV, M.K., red.;
MIGAY, L.S., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Technical instruction charts of the complete cycle of the
underground repair of wells] Instruktivno-tekhnologicheskie
karty polnogo tsikla podzemnogo remonta skvazhin. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960.
223 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. Tsentral'-
noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu.
(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

GADIYEV, S.M.; LAZAREVICH, I.A.; MURAV'YEV, V.M., red.; GIRBASOVA.
Ye.I., ved. red.; LAKANOVA, I.S., tekhn. red.

[Underground repair of oil wells; survey of foreign
literature] Podzemnyi remont neftiannykh skvazhin; obzor
zarubezhnoi literatury. Lazarevich. Moskva, 1963. 143 p.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut tekhnicheskoy informatsii i ekonomicheskikh is-
sledovaniy po neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.
(Oil wells--Maintenance and repair)

GIRREA, Dan. ing.

Plastics reinforced with glass fibers used in motorcar
construction. Rev transport 10 no.6:279 Je '63.

GIRBEA, St.; SALAMON, E.; BODEA, I.; ALBU, B.; SUCEAVA, I.; BOLZA, R.; DUNARZANU, O.; VASIU, I.

4

The treatment of laryngeal cancer at the ORL Clinic, Timisoara.
Rumanian M. Rev. 3 no.1:68-72 Jan-Mar 59.

(LARYNX, neoplasma
surg. statist.)

GIRBEA, St., prof.; SALAMON, E.; BODEA, I.; MARGINEANU, N.

Radiotherapy in tubal deafness. Rumanian M Rev. no.4:69-71 O-D '60.
(DEAFNESS radiotherapy) (EUSTACHIAN TUBE diseases)
(SINUSITIS complications) (RHINOPHARYNX diseases)

GIRBEA, St., prof.; POPESCU, D., prof.; TURCEANU, L., conf.; DUNAREANU, O.,
dr.; POPOVICI, V., dr.

The role of diseases of mothers in pregnancy, labor and the
puerperium in the origin of deafness in the newborn. Otorinc-
laringologie (Bucur) 10 no.1:80-88 Ja-Mr'65.

GIRBEA, St., prof.

Some problems of deontology in otorhinolaryngology. Otorinolaringologie (Bucur) 10 no.1:1-4 Ja-Mr '65.

1. Clinica de otorinolaringologie, Bucuresti.

SCHIOPU, U.; DAN-SPINOIU, G.; GIRBOVEANU, M.; TURCU, A.

Some aspects of the development of concepts in the operations
of setting up electric installations. Rev psihologie 9
no.2:203-224 '63.

SCHIOPU, U.; GIRBOVEANU, M.; TURCU, A.; VERZEA, E.

Organization of the reaction system in teaching driving.
Rev psihologie 10 no. 2:149-161 '64.

ATTACHMENT, P. 10.

AT CRYST, P. 10: "The identification of all the cells with metal
of the type of iron." (The identification of the type of iron and
Chemical Technology, Millers, 1966. (The identification of the type of
data in the type of iron.)

Technique 10-101, P. 10, 1966. The type.

S/137/62/000,009/026/033
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Yanitskiy, I. V., Stul'pinas, B. B., Girchene, B. Yu., Shulyakas, A. K.

TITLE: Some problems of electrolytical manganese deposition

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 9, 1962, 124, abstract 91807-
(In collection: "Vopr. usoversh. gal'vanopokrytiy", Vil'nyus, 1961, 40 - 47)

TEXT: The addition of small amounts of selenious acid (I) or selenite to a sulfate electrolyte for Mn deposition, makes it possible to increase current efficiency of Mn up to 91 - 94%, i.e. almost twice as compared with average data. Addition of I also increases considerably the current efficiency in the deposition of Mn alloys with Ni, Co and Fe. The same admixture I improves the throwing power and penetration of the bath, and the anticorrosion resistance of the coatings produced. Addition of I reduces the effect of numerous harmful impurities of the electrolyte and makes it possible to increase considerably the permissible content of these admixtures in the electrolyte. To reduce the Se content in galvanic coatings, I may be partially replaced by sulfite. Properties

Card 1/2

PYATROSHYAVICHYTE, O.S. [Petroseviciute, O.]; STUL'PINAS, B.B.
[Stulpinas, B.]; GIRCHENE, B. Yu. [Girciene, E.]

Effect of certain additions on the electrodeposition of manganese-
nickel alloys. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser. B. no. 4:27-34 '65
(MIRA 19:2)

1. Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskii institut. Submitted May 11,
1965.

L 11923-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/ENA(d)/ENP(t)/ENP(k)/ENP(h)
ACC NR: AT5028696 IJP(c) SOURCE CODE: UR/2910/64/004/004/0529/0536-77

RDW/JD/WW/GG 44 55 44 55
AUTHOR: Babonas, G. A. Zakarka, A. B.; Girchans, V. L. (Girciense, V.);
Kavalyauskas, Yu. F. (Kavaliauskas, J.); Shileyka, A. Yu. (Sileika, A.)

ORG: Institute of Physics and Mathematics, Academy of Sciences Lithu-
anian SSR

21, 44, 55
TITLE: Effect of temperature and pressure on the fundamental absorption
edge of cadmium telluride 27

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Litovskiy fizicheskii sbornik, v. 4, no. 4, 1964,
529-536

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium telluride, absorption edge, forbidden zone width

21, 44, 55
ABSTRACT: The effect of hydrostatic pressure up to 2400 kg/cm³ on the
absorption spectrum of CdTe crystals was first studied at room tempera-
ture. The coefficient of variation of the forbidden gap width with
pressure ($\partial E_g / \partial P$) was found to be $8.0 \pm 0.4 \times 10^{-6}$ eV cm²/kg. It was de-
termined from the rate of shift of the fundamental spectral absorption
edge toward shorter wavelength with increasing pressure. According to
temperature studies conducted in the 120-480°K range, the forbidden
gap width of cadmium telluride $E_g = (1.59 - 4.6 \times 10^{-4} T)$ eV. Comparison

L 11923-66

ACC NR: AT5028696

of experimental results with theoretical results shows that in CdTe the variation of forbidden gap width with temperature is chiefly due to a variation in the interaction of electrons with optical phonons, whereas the effect of thermal expansion of the crystal is nearly one order of magnitude smaller. The authors are grateful to V. B. Tolutis who kindly supplied the CdTe crystals for optical measurements. Orig. art. has 7 figures, 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan64/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 017

CC
Card 2/2

GIRCHENKO, L., inzh.

Electric motors should not burn out. Izobr. i rats. no.9:27

S '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Electric motors, Induction—Safety measures)

GIRCHENKO, L. , inzh.

Selecting an electric motor. Izobr. i rats. no. 12 34-35 D '61.
(NIRA 14:12)

(Electric motors)

DUBROVSKAYA, N.; GIRCHENKO, L.

Ice and snow as building materials. Izobr. i rats. no. 14.15
Ja 162. (MIRA 14.12)

(Icehouses)

GIRCHENKO, L., izobretatel'

Automation wants to know everything. Izobr.i rats. no.3:24-26
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Automation)

GIRCHENKO, L., inzh.

Idle work. Izobr. i rats. 6 no. 27-28 Je '61.
(Technological innovations)

(HRA 15:6)

GIRCHENKO, L., inzh.

Fundamentals of automatic control. Izobr.i rats. no.12:32-33 D '62.
(Automatic control) (MIRA 15:12)

GIRCHENKO, L.

Let's get acquainted with bionics! IUn.nat. no.3:1-3 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Cybernetics)

GIRCHENKO, L. V. and I. S. KHANDURIN

Gazogeneratorsnye ustanovki. Vybory gazo-generatornoi ustanovki maloi moshchnosti i pereboryudovanie na gaz nekotorykh sistem dvigatelei vnutrennego sgoraniia. Moskva, Vses. kooperativnoe ot"edinennoe izd-vo, 1947. 111 p. diags.

Gas plants. Selection of a low-power gas plant and the reequipment to gas of certain systems of internal combustion engines.

DLC: TI762.G54

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

GIRCHENKO, L. V., jt. au.

Conserving fuel in boiler installations and increasing the steam capacity
Moskva, Koiz, 1952. 70 p. (54-17498)

TJ288.K5

V.
GIRCHENKO, L. inzhener

The fertilizing effect of lightning. Tekh. mol. 23 no. 4:23 Ap
'55. (MLRA 8:6)

(Lightning) (Fertilizers and manures)

GIRCHIS, A.

AID - P-149

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics
Card : 1/1
Author : Girchis, A., Deputy Director of the Moskva City
Aeroclub
Title : Stronger Bond with Primary Organizations
Periodical : Kryl. Rod., 1, 20 - 21, Ja 54
Abstract : This is an address urging USSR Aeroclubs and Aero-
technical Clubs to increase their cooperation with the
primary institutions of the DOSAAF. Photo.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

GIRCIENE, P.

SCIENCE

PERIODICAL: DARBAI. SERIJA B. TRUDY. SERIJA B. No. 3, 1958

Girciene, B. Electric deposition of mananese-nickel alloys. In Russian. p. 69.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

GIRCIENE, P.

SCIENCE

PERIODICAL: DARBAI. SERIJA B. TRUDY. SERIJA B. No. 3, 1958

Girciene, B. Electric deposition of mananese-iron alloys. In Russian. p. 95.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EFAI) IC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

GIRCZYS, Janusz, mgr inz.

Determination of the basic properties of dusts of a lead
refining plant. Rudy i metale 8 no. 11:447-450 N '63.

NICOLAU, St.S.; DRAGANESCU, N.; NICOLAU, Cl.S.; FUERNER, B.; GIRD, E.;
IONESCO, N.I.

A new type of anti-rabies vaccine; investigations into the migration of the vaccina virus in the animal organism by means of radioactive substances. Acta virol., Engl. Ed., Praha 3(Supplem.): 91-96 1959.

1. Institute of Inframicrobiology, Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest.
(RABIES, immunology)

DEMA, I.; DUMITRU, M.; GIRD, E.; GAINAR, E.; RUSI, A.; SPIRIDON, St.;
SABAU, G.; CONSTANTINESCU, O.; IONESCU, S.

Contributions to the utilization of organic solvents as eluting
agents in cation exchange. II. On the possibilities of a selective
elution of lanthanides. Studii cerc fiz 11 no.2:397-405 '60.
(EEAI 10:1)

(Solvents)	(Elution)	(Rare-earth metals)
(Base-exchanging compounds)		(Organic compounds)

R/003/01/012/012/001/001
D202/D305

AUTHORS: Chiotan, C., Dema, I., Frangopol, F. T., Gird, E.,
and Voicu, V.

TITLE: Preparation of I-131 of high specific activity

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, v. 12, no. 12, 1961, 706-708

TEXT: This paper was presented at the Institutul de fizică (Institute of Atomic Physics), on May 4 - 6, 1961. It describes experiments on preparing I-131 from tellurium dioxide. In the first part of the article, the authors briefly describe some preparation methods of radioiodine, referring to a great number of western publications and to the following Soviet scientists: D. J. Riabchikov, A. H. Ermakov, L. S. Kozyreva and V. S. Oreshko. In the second part of the article, they describe their experiments as follows. Powdered tellurium dioxide was irradiated in the I.F.A. reactor for 3 - 4 weeks, 40 hrs every week, at a flux of $1 \cdot 10^{13}$ n/sq cm s. The irradiated powder was then dissolved in a 10% NaOH solution by

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using magnetic agitation. The solution was filtered and acidulated with H_2SO_4 to a ratio of 1 : 1. This mixture was then introduced into a balloon flask, and a 1.5% solution of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ was added to guarantee the oxidation of the iodine. This solution was distilled in vacuum, while the product obtained was collected in a second balloon flask, already containing a titrated solution of NaOH. The distillation process lasted 2 - 4 hrs. The concentration of the I-131 solution was achieved by evaporation in the second balloon flask. Thus, specific activity of the I-131 solution was considerably increased. The I-131 solution obtained was removed and neutralized with n HCl, up to a pH = 7. The separation efficiency of I-131 from TeO_2 irradiated under these conditions was approx 75%. ✓

Thus, 300 - 400 mC of radioiodine were obtained from a charge of 40 g TeO_2 . Spectrometrical and chromatographical analyses of I-131 did not present Te, IO_3^- or other impurities. Chemical analyses for the identification of traces of heavy metals, toxic

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Fe^{2+} , SO_4^{2-} , etc., did not indicate their presence above the limits admitted for medical purposes. Acknowledgement is made to E. A. Ivanov, M. J. Cristu and D. Fapae for their cooperation. There are 1 figure and 22 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 20 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: L. Burkinshaw, Phys. in Med. Biol., 1958, 2, p. 255; of NSA, 1958, 12, 10.183, D. S. Ballantine, Natl. Nucl. Eng. Series, Div. IV, 9, Radiochem. Studies, The Fission Products, 1951, 3, p. 1639, McGraw Hill, London, 1951; Ballantine E. S., MDDC - 1600, C. C. Evans and J. Stevenson, Brit. Pat. 769,000; cf. CA 1957, 51, 76970; and M. Inarida, J. Chem. Soc. Japan, Pure Chem. Sect., 1959, 60, p. 400.

ASSOCIATION: Institutul de Fizică Atomică al Academiei R.S.R.
(Institute of Atomic Physics Romanian Academy of Sciences) and Laboratorul de preparare a radioizotopilor (Laboratory for the preparation of Radioisotopes)

Card 2/3

FITI, Maria; GAINAR, I.; GHERGHESCU, Ileana; GIRD, E.

Possibility of applying ion exchangers in the catalytic reaction of acetylene hydration. Studii cerc chimie 10 no.2:243-249 '62.

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Zapiski Tshukrovi Prom. 23, 67-71 (1932). G. shows from his calen. that the time of
crystn. of second-strike masscuite can be decreased to about 20 hrs. Dila and crystn.
may be controlled by viscosity, which is measured by the resistance of the mass in mol-
axers. If the molaxers are driven by electric motors, the amperage will show the
resistance. V. E. BAIKOW

AS 35.1 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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A description of a crystallizer with artificial cooling, the construction of which is simpler than that of a Lefebvre crystallizer ...

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V. E. Baikov

Crystallization of a second-strike massecuite in crystal-
lizers. A. D. Glada. *Nauch. Zapiski Sakharov Prom.*
12, No. 3-4, 200-4 (1935). — Boiling of second strike masse-
cuite to a high flux and dilg. it with water in the crystal-
lizers with artificial cooling is not recommended. The same
results could be obtained by boiling the strike to 94° flux
and dilg. it with final molasses. The water is added
only just before purging to reduce the viscosity and to
give a more flowing massecuite. The temp. of cooling
water should be 35-30° at the beginning of crystn.,
25-20° in the middle and 15° at the end. The crystn.
must be completed in 8-6 hrs. Diln. of massecuite with
molasses must be continuous and the temp. of the latter
2-3° above the temp. of the massecuite. Dilg. of a
massecuite in crystallizers must be started when the
temp. is not higher than 65°. V. E. Raikow

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